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Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [a577]

THE CANTON DISTURBANCES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE OUTBREAK.

[FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.]

April 30th.

The City has been quite peaceful to-day, with the exception of a few fights which have occurred between the military and those resisting arrest. During the whole day house-to-house searches have been made, and a large number of suspected persons have been arrested. Most of these are quiet men, and a man without a pistol scarcely dare show himself in the streets now for fear of arrest. In the afternoon two men were fatally shot by the police in Sai Kwan for resisting arrest. A company of about 40 revolutionaries are being kept in some promise in the Old City. The gates are still closed, and foreigners are warned that they enter the City at their own risk. In some instances foreigners have been turned back from the gates.

Further particulars are to hand of the late rising. It appears that the rebels were divided into five bands. The first, and strongest, made an attack on the arsenal situated outside the North Gate. The Viceroy, who was informed of all that was going to happen, had had the guards greatly strengthened, and although the attack took place in darkness the soldiers gained a complete victory over the rebels, nearly all of whom were shot down. A second party fought with the police and military in Kwang Yau. While under cover of this fight the third attacked the Viceroy's Yamen with dynamite bombs and grenades and succeeded in setting fire to the building. The Viceroy escaped in the manner I reported yesterday. The fourth body made trouble near the South Gate, while the fifth made an attack on the police and guards at the Kwai Tak Gate. All these attacks, however, were frustrated by the authorities, and from the intimate knowledge which the Viceroy appears to have of the movements of the rebels it is evident that there are traitors in the revolutionary camp. Extraordinary measures are being taken by Government to hunt down the rebels. As I mentioned above, a house-to-house search is being made, and no steamer, launch or junk is allowed to leave the town or to enter it without every one of the passengers being subjected to a rigorous search. No person has been allowed to pass the night in a sampan, and as a matter of fact the rebels have nowhere left to hide. There does not appear to be any alarm among the foreign residents in Shamen, although all recognise the fact that someone knows what is going to happen from one minute to another. The Viceroy has sent several telephonic messages to the various Consuls assuring them that there is no fear of an anti-foreign rising. There are no less than seven foreign gunboats anchored off Shamen to-night, two French, two British, one Portuguese, one American, and one very large German boat. All night long the searchlights, from the Chinese boats are playing over the sky, the police stations are strongly guarded and the men heavily armed. The authorities are to be complimented on the promptitude and energy with which they have taken the matter in hand.

The Bishop of Hongkong was to have made his pastoral visitation to Canton to-day, but on the advice of the authorities the Bishop has postponed it.

FURTHER OUTBREAKS.

Monday, May 1st.

Bad news was received here in the early hours of this morning. A revolutionary rising has taken place in Fatsan and serious trouble has occurred. According to the report about half the town has been committed to the flames and the rioting is spreading to the villages nearby.

News has also been received that the Shin Hing Prefect has been assassinated and that there has also been a revolutionary outbreak in the Wei Chow Prefecture. These two places have for a long time been known as hotbeds of sedition. It is also stated that the Sam Shui Magistrate has been murdered by rebels. There are no full particulars of these outrages as yet to hand, for the authorities are imposing a severe censorship on all news. The trains are not running, and it is very difficult to get reliable news from the country districts.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE CITY.

During the night there were several fights in the Old City, and many were killed and others arrested. The gates are to-day still closed, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that persons can enter the City. So serious is the state of affairs that all the Government schools and colleges have been closed. Rumour states that there will be a grand outbreak to-night, and the people are living in a state of considerable terror. Many women and children are leaving the City, mostly for Hongkong.

DYNAMITE BOMBS.

Hitherto the Sai Kwan and Honam Island have been free from trouble, but last evening and only this morning many arrests have been made in both places. A large consignment of dynamite bombs has just been seized. These explosives had been dispatched from Honam to the other side of the river. A house-to-house search is now to be made in Honam. I hear this morning that all the men who were besieged in the Old City yesterday have been shot down.

WOMEN CARRY AMMUNITION.

A dramatic incident occurred last night showing that Chinese women are willing to take great risks for the revolutionary cause. Three finely-dressed young women were seen to knock at the door of a house in the Old City. The inhabitants of this house were suspicious, so there were several detectives near the door. These men, thinking that the women were looking about in a furtive manner, arrested

them. The three were found to be the bearers of hundreds of cartridges which were bound in bolts round their bodies and even round their legs. They are still in custody, and it is not known at present what will happen to them.

ANTI-FOREIGN SPEECHES.

I hear that some of the street orators have taken advantage of the present troubles to give anti-foreign speeches. One man delivered a violent oration on the Fatsan incident of nearly three years ago. There is always the danger that should the rebels be completely defeated in their revolutionary aims they may try their hands at fomenting an anti-foreign feeling. During the past few days a blue jacket from one of the gunboats has been on duty during the night in Shamen.

LATEST NEWS.

The European employees on the Kowloon-Canton Railway and their wives have been advised by the British Consul-General to return to Canton or Hongkong.

The news that the body of rebels marching on Fatsan were fired upon on Sunday by two modern Chinese gunboats is confirmed, as it is stated that although large numbers of the rebels were killed the main body continued their march. When they arrived near Tung Chai Bridge (close to Fatsan) they encountered the troops and a fierce engagement ensued, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. Commandant Ma was among the killed.

On Monday reinforcements arrived from Canton and the rebels were dispersed. Fatsan still remained free from disturbance.

News reaches us of an uprising in Changsha, the capital of Hunan.

ALARM ON THE SHAMEN.

Monday was a day of excitement on the Shamen. While the ceremony of opening the new branch of the Chartered Bank was in process, several rifle reports rang out, and it was seen that the Shamen Guards had fallen back on the Shamen. Immediately the alarm was sounded, and in remarkably quick time detachments were landed from the British gunboats *Robin* and *Moorehead*. One was sent to protect the steamer *Fatsan*, which lies off the Chinese city, and the other was posted on the British bridge, while a maxim gun was placed on the verandah of Mr. Griffiths' residence, a position which dominated the bridge. Fortunately nothing happened, but the dispatch with which these preparations were carried out—in about three minutes—was highly commended. Consul General Jameson, who was in charge of the arrangements, was practically ubiquitous, and the greatest confidence was expressed in the Consul and in the dispositions which he made. The tension which was increased by the report that the *Fatsan* had been attacked, but this proved untrue, the foundation being a conflict between soldiers and rebels which took place in the vicinity during which several fatalities occurred.

Notwithstanding the excitement which prevails it is remarkable that business seems to proceed as usual. No difference is noticeable at the wharves except that at moments of alarm the shopkeepers in the vicinity close their premises.

We understand that orders have been issued by the Chinese Government that no vessels should approach Canton from the front reach. Refugees, mostly ladies of the better class, are coming down to Hongkong by every steamer.

THE WRECK OF THE ASIA.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT.

The description of the wreck of the *Asia*, published in our issue of April 26, says the *N. C. Daily News*, contained a brief but significant reference to the fact that one of the crew of the ill-fated vessel is reported "missing." It was assumed at the time that the man, a water-tender whose name is R. Arundel, had been taken on board one of the junks manned by piratical fisherfolk whose presence caused so much anxiety to the passengers and crew of the *Asia*. From information which has reached us recently, there is reason to believe that most energetic efforts are being made to discover his whereabouts, and to rescue him from his doubtless perilous situation. Up to Thursday morning the torpedo sent from Shanghai to the scene of the wreck had not succeeded in finding the missing man. British gunboats from Hongkong are on the scene, but there is no information to the effect that any armed force has been landed to continue the search ashore. Pressure is being brought to bear upon the Chinese authorities of Fukien and Hanchow to find Arundel.

THE LOST CARGO.

The *Asia* herself is a total wreck. According to information received here from Wenchow, the ship has a list to port of about thirty degrees, and is submerged up to the No. 4 hatch. It seems that the fishermen after removing all the cargo and fittings that they could lay hands on, set fire to the ship and escaped round Heachia Island with their booty. The only portion of the cargo not submerged consists of silk, valued at about £10,000, which was stowed on the No. 2 orlop deck. Only by prompt action on the part of the native authorities can any part of this silk be recovered. The salvage of the rest will be impossible, without the employment of divers, and from the description given by one of the passengers of the vessel, it seems probable that, in the event of heavy weather, the ship might slip back into deep water, and thus render the work of salvage more difficult than it is at present.

The *C. N. S. Evening* from Swatow reports:—Str. *Asia* stripped of everything at Heachia. Chinese gunboat in attendance.

HAMBURG LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

April 8th.

TAXATION FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The rapid development of the trade of this city and the growth of its population have naturally led to increased demands on the exchequer of the State; the tunnel under the Elbe, which is nearing its completion, the extension of the harbour with its new docks and quays, the deepening and correction of the course of the river, the demolition of parts of the old town in order to make room for wider thoroughfares and public parks, the underground railway now in course of construction, the suburban lines, of which some are already in operation, &c., &c., have raised the expenditures to such a degree that the income-tax and the few other taxes existing hitherto no longer suffice, particularly as the former has gradually advanced from five annas some years ago to seven and a half for the present one, beyond which it is not deemed advisable to go, considering that at that rate incomes of M. 50,000 and above are paying 10 per cent. and over. It is now proposed to increase the legacy duty, the quay and tonnage dues, the stamp duty on deeds of partnership, articles of association of limited companies, and to levy a tax on public amusements, which means it is hoped seven million Marks may be raised annually. Whether this will meet with the approval of the *Bürgerschaft* remains to be seen, although it is the result of the deliberations of a joint committee of members of the Senate and of that body.

THE POPULATION OF HAMBURG.

As already stated on a former occasion, the population of the republic of Hamburg has risen from 874,873 in 1905 to 1,015,795 in 1910, the increase of 140,917 being accounted for by an excess of births over deaths of 48,510 and by 92,677 new arrivals. The number of new residents last year amounted to 147,182, of which 17,788 were of other than German nationality, compared with 141,333, of which 17,172 were aliens, in the previous year. Exclusive of sailors and other seafaring men, 480,872 persons passed through Hamburg in 1910, which is rather more than in the preceding years; of these most were Germans, viz., 405,350 and only 7,903 from the United Kingdom.

Emigration from Hamburg had sunk to a very low figure in 1908 in consequence of the depression in trade prevailing in the United States, viz., to 48,595; in the following year it rose to 113,535, and in 1910 to 118,131 of the latter only 7,496 were Germans; the remainder hailing from Austria, Russia, Poland, &c. The number of cabin passengers has increased in a like satisfactory manner, 41,278 persons having left this port last year compared with 35,112 in the previous twelve months; 26,455 were foreigners on their way home, 2,643 natives of this country were bound as settlers for German East Africa and six for the German colony in Eastern Asia, the others being travellers and not emigrants. 789 steamers, of which 526 were classed as emigrant boats, were employed in conveying the ordinary passengers and emigrants to their various destinations. Nearly 100,000 of them whilst passing through this city found accommodation in the buildings erected for the purpose by the Hamburg-America Line and in the boarding-houses under control of the Government. The sanitary regulations in both are strictly enforced with the view to prevent as far as possible the introduction of cholera and other diseases; although 2,622 persons were not allowed to proceed on their journey as likely to be refused admission abroad, 2,237 more had to be brought back by the companies as "undesirables."

The passenger traffic by German boats from the ports of southern Europe during the second half of the year has again been in excess of that of the previous six months; the greater number of the passengers being farm labourers crossing the ocean for harvest work in Central and South America, whence they return home at the end of the season.

Particular attention continues to be paid by the authorities to whatever may conduce to the safety of the passengers; all steamers leaving the port, for instance, have to satisfy the inspectors appointed by the State by the entries in their log books that the crews have on the previous voyage been drilled in the lowering of boats; although 2,622 persons were not allowed to proceed on their journey as likely to be refused admission abroad, 2,237 more had to be brought back by the companies as "undesirables."

THE WINE TRADE.

The *New Yorker Handelszeitung* states that the failure of the vineyards of the past year in Europe have led to an extensive demand from the trade in Germany, France and Switzerland for wines from California, where the season has been more favourable. Over 3,000 hogheads have been shipped to those countries during the last quarter of 1910 by three of the chief wine-growing companies in the States, whilst 1,500 more have been despatched since then.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners have published its semi-annual statement of the stocks of cotton in the hands of spinners, according to which the supply on March last was over 100,000 bales less than at the same time last year, viz., 4,550,740 bales against 4,156,688 bales. The figures are: Great Britain, 399,021 bales against 415,182, or 8.20 per 1,000 spindles against 8.50 in 1910 and 9.72 in 1909; Germany, 30,62 per 1,000 spindles against 34.51 and 40.86; United States, 1,525,000 bales against 1,674,000, or 53.51, against 59.79 and 65.78. As returns have been made by mills running 122,226,091 spindles out of a total of 135,596,724 belonging to the Federation, these figures may be assumed to be pretty correct, making the prospective supplies of raw material for the remainder of the season look by no means overwhelming, in spite of the curtailment of production by the mills on the continent of Europe and in the United States. Prices of American cotton have consequently been hardening again of late, whereas offers from India and China are at somewhat lower rates; but then it should be remembered that prices in India had risen out of proportion to those of American descriptions.

EXPORT.

Export trade generally, however, is no longer as brisk here as it was a month or two ago. Shipments of all kinds of goods continue heavy, but fresh orders are coming in slowly, which may perhaps to some extent be accounted for by the fact that in many industries manufacturers are so well engaged that they refuse to sell for delivery before next year, or even the year after.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF CHINA.

AUDIENCE TO THE LADIES OF THE LEGATIONS.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* gives the following interesting account of the audience given by the Empress-Dowager to the ladies of the Legations and others in Peking:—

For some weeks, owing partly to the knowledge that a certain amount of intrigue, if not of party strife, was going on inside the Forbidden City, interest in the forthcoming reception by the Empress-Dowager of the Legation ladies has been steadily increasing. In order to decide upon the representatives to call on a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, at which it was decided that the wives, sisters or daughters of the Foreign Ministers, or those of the First Secretaries should attend, one from each Legation, and that five lady interpreters should complete the party. Owing to indisposition Mrs. Ijima, who had just returned from Japan, was unable to attend, and as Mrs. Honda, wife of the First Secretary, was in Japan, no one represented the Japanese Legation. The other Legations were represented as follows, precedence being given according to length of residence in Peking:—

British Legation, Lady Jordan (*Doyenne*).
Russian Legation, Madam Korostoff.
Netherlands Legation, Madam Belsaerts van Blokland.
United States Legation, Mrs. Calhoun.
Mexican Legation, Madam Herrero del Huerta.
Austrian Legation, Madam von Storch.
Danish Legation, Countess Albrecht.
French Legation, Madam Pictet.
German Legation, Madam von Bismarck.
Italian Legation, Madam de Serey.
Belgian Legation, Madam de Serey.

There was naturally much competition for the posts of lady interpreters, and finally the selection was made as follows:—
Madam Bauer, wife of the Austrian Secretary-Interpreter.
Mrs. Gattrell, wife of Dr. Gattrell.
Miss Pirry, daughter of T. Pirry, Esq., Postal Secretary.

Sir, daughter of Bishop Scott.
Corbett, Missionary.

The party started from H. M. Legation at 10.30 a.m. Lady Jordan leading and all riding in green chairs. A mounted escort proceeded the representative of each Legation, the guards from the Belgian and Italian Legations looking particularly smart. At the Santo Men the party halted and the visitors left their chairs and entered small, open chairs each carried by two men. Passing over the famous marble bridge, the party was led to the new palace situated in the Coal Hill enclosure, which is not part of the old Forbidden City. This new palace, the Winter Palace, was nearly completed at the time of the death of the late Empress-Dowager, who intended it as a retreat, a quiet place where she might pass the declining days of her life, on the borders of the beautiful lake. Close to the North Lake the party halted finally and were ushered into a reception room, where outer wraps necessary in the keen open air were laid aside.

Dr. W. W. Yen, of the Waiwup, who had directed the party after its entrance to the forbidden precincts, intimated that the Audience Chamber was close at hand, and that the Empress-Dowager not having prepared an address none would be expected from the visitors. That was rather a disappointment, for Lady Jordan had one prepared and everyone was anxious to hear what the Empress-Dowager would say.

In one of the reception rooms the visitors were joined by Mrs. Hu, wife of H. E. H. in Wei-to (Senior Vice-President of the Waiwup), and Mrs. Yen, wife of Dr. Yen and sister of H. E. Sun Pao-chi, the able Governor of Shantung. Proceeding on towards the heart of the Palace the visitors were met in one of the halls by a group of magnificently attired Princesses, who in a semi-circle and, as the foreign ladies approached, formed two lines and led the way to the Throne. The Princesses were Princess Tsai Tao (wife of the Prince who recently conducted the Military Mission to Europe, America and Japan), Princess Tsai Hsuan (wife of the Prince who undertook a similar mission on behalf of the Navy), Duchess Tsai Tse (wife of Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Board of Finance, and sister of the Empress-Dowager), Princess Tsai Chen (wife of Prince China's oldest son, who has recently been appointed representative of the Emperor at the forthcoming Coronation of King George), and two daughters of Prince Ching, who are jointly designated Princess Four and Princess Eight.

The order of precedence taken by the Princesses was a matter of live interest to the visitors, specially to those who had attended similar functions at the time of the former Dowager. It was noted with interest that neither the Princess Imperial (adopted daughter of the late Empress-Dowager) nor Princess Chuan (wife of His Imperial Highness the Regent) was present, for in former days these two Princesses were invariably the Chief Ladies-in-Waiting when foreign ladies were being received. Princess Tsai Tao (on the right) and Princess Tsai Hsuan (on the left), in consideration of their husband's fraternal relations to the Regent, were, therefore, given the premier positions.

As the visitors entered the Throne Room the Princesses took their stations on the right and the left. The foreign ladies were then escorted into the Throne Room by Madames Hu and Yen. The Empress-Dowager was seated upon her Throne, which was at the far right of a dais raised about six feet from the main floor of the Chamber. On Her Majesty's left, and a little lower down, sat the Emperor; while on the right side of the Dowager stood a little girl, the daughter of Duke Tsai Tse. The Audience Chamber was draped with yellow silk, which on the dais was of exquisite texture. Strips of light cloth were laid down for the visitors to walk upon, leading from the steps on the left towards the Dowager, thence in front of the Emperor and across to the steps on the opposite side.

Led by Lady Jordan the foreign ladies advanced into the Chamber and circled. Three steps farther and another courtyard was given, and then the third three steps farther on again. The Empress-Dowager sat smiling on a Throne of beautifully embossed blackwood, while on a table in front of Her Majesty lay a richly jewelled sceptre, which was then lifted carefully and carried away by a group of attendant eunuchs. The Dowager then arose and shook hands with the foreign ladies in turn as they came before the Throne. Her Majesty was richly dressed, but not clothed in official robes, and she appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. Passing on towards the Emperor the visitors were delighted to see that His Majesty was equally as much interested in the event as were they themselves. His Majesty is not a robust child and he is rather small for his age. But he appeared to be in perfectly good health,

and a remarkable resemblance to the late Emperor, both in expression and features, was noticed. The future ruler of four hundred millions gazed with astonishment upon the strange people he was seeing for the first time. Still he was a wonderful example of youthful dignity as he bowed gravely as each lady came before him. His little feet encased in long Mandarin boots, scarcely reached beyond the edge of the small Throne, but even in that position His Majesty appeared perfectly at ease. On the top of his hat was seen the famous Emperor's pearl, a jewel of wondrous size and lustre. The Chinese are superstitious about this pearl. It is the common belief that when that pearl is lost the dynasty will end and not before. The gem serves admirably instead of the orthodox button as His Majesty bowed his head it caught and held the attention of the beholders.

As the visitors retired down the steps, the Dowager resumed her seat upon the Throne, and after leaving the Chamber, the foreign ladies saw Her Majesty no more. Luncheon, consisting of Chinese dishes of the most delicate varieties, served in semi-foreign style, was then served in an adjoining room. All the Princesses already mentioned sat at luncheon with the visitors, and it was expected that Her Majesty would join the party after luncheon, as Her Late Majesty had always done. A eunuch, however, came with a message saying that the visitors might expect the Dowager's apartments if they desired so to do. It was a privilege never given before, and the party, escorted by a staff of eunuchs, wandered at will through the gorgeous palace, which was soon to be surprisingly foreign in style. High windows looking out above the Throne Room disclosed the fact that there was another story above. The apartments were thought to be on a much grander and finer scale than those of the late Dowager, especially Her Majesty's sitting room, in which there is a small Throne intended for private audiences. The walls are of thick plate glass, while the cushions and drapings are all of the same rich yellow seen in the Audience Chamber. It is there evidently, that His Majesty visits the Empress-Dowager to make his daily obeisance, and it is there that Her Majesty spends many hours of the day. Passing on to more private apartments the visitors were charmed by the splendour and luxury of the magnificent suite of rooms, in all of which art were seen in delightful profusion. And so the time passed from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. when it was time to return to the press quarters of the Legation area.

The general impression of the visitors was that the Empress-Dowager wished to show every mark of favour, but that for some unknown reason the day's procedure had been purposely restricted to, as far as Her Majesty's presence was concerned, to a short, formal reception. The foreign ladies were also interested in nothing that the eunuch brought a message from Her Majesty concerning the visit to the private apartments, that it was to Princess Tsai Chen that the message was delivered, not to either of the wives of the Legation brothers. Many of the splendid works of art within this portion of the Winter Palace formerly belonged to the late Dowager, but the collection seen on Monday was much more numerous and costly. The reason for this may, possibly, be found in the old report that the former Empress-Dowager used to have her most cherished possessions laid aside on the days of audience to foreign ladies; lest the suspected cupidity of foreigners should be offended. Certain it is, however, that whereas formerly many vacant spaces were allotted to ornaments there were none on this occasion. The real reason of this, of course, may be the fact that during the days following the siege profane hands were turned towards the acquisition of valuable trophies; and that in the years that have passed since then the losses have been replaced.

A tremendous amount of romance attaches to the Forbidden City and its conservative inmates; and it is indeed surprising how little is really known, by people who live within hail of the yellow walls, about the lives, the hopes, the fears and the ambitions of those inside. It is only on occasions such as this audience that any real insight can be obtained, and at such times the thought intrudes that only what is desired to be known can be seen or heard. It will be many years before any real intimacy can be established between the Rulers of China and the outside world, but there are signs of improvement on every hand. The need for walls of brick and mud has passed, but old custom dies hard in China. Within the Palace the fear of revolutionaries is said to be as great as ever, and until the voice of the people is able to decree the form of government, there will be no relaxation from the exclusiveness of the Royal Family and its attendants. Meanwhile, however, for a parliament is growing in strength, and there is no telling what the next few years will bring forth.

JAPANESE CREW RESCUED BY INDO-CHINA STEAMER.

PLUCKY ATTEMPT TO SAVE A SCHOONER.

Captain Hay, of the Indo-China S.S. *Hop Sang*, which arrived here on Sunday morning, says the *Kobe Herald* of the 19th ult., reports that on the morning of the 14th at 5.30, 132 miles outside Moji, he sighted two schooners *Myoken* and *Maru* flying signals of distress. A moderate gale from the north-east was blowing at the time, and a very high sea was running. On approaching he found the *Maru* in a very damaged state, and in danger of foundering, so he offered to send his life-boat to take off the crew, but they did not wish to abandon their vessel and requested him to take them in tow. After great difficulty towlines were got on board the schooner and towing was commenced. After towing the vessel for 10 miles or so, which occupied about two hours, Captain Hay observed the schooner's crew making frantic appeals for help. A boat was immediately lowered and proceeded to them to ascertain what was the matter. On approaching it was found that the heavy seas which were running had been too much for the schooner, and she was beginning to open out all over; in fact the starboard bilge plank was washing about every time she rose to the sea. The crew accordingly wished to be taken off and put on board the British steamer, as they considered any further attempts to save their vessel would be futile, as she was rapidly settling down. The *Hop Sang* was stopped and a life-boat in charge of the 2nd officer (Mr. Spencer) was sent to their assistance. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting alongside the schooner owing to the heavy wreckage floating astern of her and to the necessity of keeping her stem on to the seas, but by clever handling the 2nd officer succeeded at last in getting alongside, and transferring all the crew (five men and one woman) to his boat, which afterwards returned to the *Hop Sang* without mishap.

The shipwrecked crew, who were very grateful to Captain Hay for standing by and rescuing them, as they feared they would go down with their vessel, were safely handed over to the Police authorities in Moji. They stated that no less than four steamers and one trawler passed and spoke them, but would render them no assistance. The *Myoken-Maru* was sinking rapidly when abandoned.

INTIMATIONS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THIS WHISKY.

M.P.

Whisky is good, so good that the demand for it is steadily and rapidly increasing—after all, that is the supreme test of quality. We want you to know its good qualities, and the only way is for you to try it. Next time order

M.P.

It contains a Free Passage Coupon to Scotland in every case.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION:

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

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ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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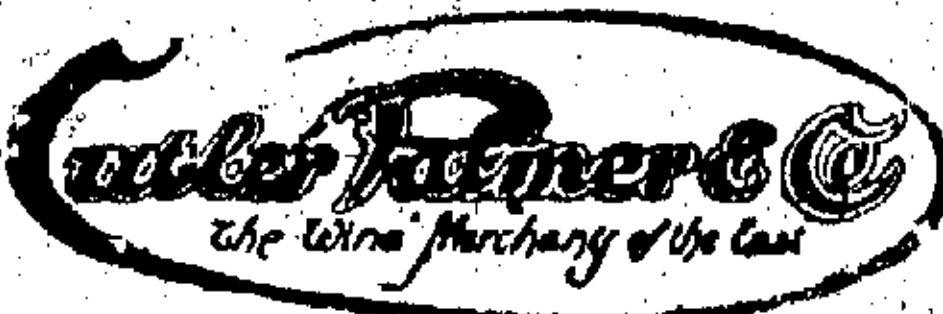
WHY GO TO N. LAZARUS FOR YOUR GLASSES?

YOU will receive Fair Treatment. A Careful and Intelligent Examination. We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

ROMANTIC ASPECTS OF ITS EARLY DAYS.

Buckingham Palace, the London residence of the Sovereign, says a writer in the *Observer*, can lay but little claim to the stately traditions that surround most Royal abodes. It has only borne its palatial honours since the early twenties of the last century, what time George IV. resolved to transform Buckingham House into a palace, and, under the somewhat fallacious pretext of repairs, contrived to spend about £200,000 of the public money upon the transformation. The First Gentleman in Europe as splendidly prodigal of bricks and mortar as he was of everything else, entirely rebuilt "Queen's House," as Buckingham House was called after it was settled on Queen Charlotte, and restored to it its former name, but with the royal addition.

The ground in which Buckingham Palace stands was once occupied by mulberry gardens originally laid out in furtherance of James I.'s scheme to encourage the silk industry in England. The gardens must eventually have attained to the same eminence as certain fashionable restaurants of the present day. Here Dryden ate tarts with Madam Ann Keve, and Evelyn mentions a party given by Lady Gerard and adds: "It is now the only place about town for persons of the best quality." George Lord Goring was kept for the first time for a time, and lived at Goring House, which stood on the site where the Palace now stands. Goring House was destroyed by fire, but was subsequently rebuilt, and later on sold to the Earl Arlington, the same who originally introduced tea into England. It is presumably there that the fragrant Bohemian was first enjoyed by the smart set of the day.

In the last years of the 17th century the house came into the hands of John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave and Marquis of Normandy, who was afterwards created Duke of Buckingham. The Duke rebuilt it, and gave it the name which it bears to-day. The third wife and eventual widow of the Duke tried to dispose of the house for £60,000 to the Prince and Princess of Wales, who refused to pay the price. It was finally purchased by George III. and Queen Charlotte for one-third of the sum originally asked, and thus Buckingham House attained for the first time to the dignity of a Royal residence. But it did not receive the designation of palace until some half-century later, when the lavish son of the thrifty Royal couple, who was decidedly what Carlyle called "a very expensive Herr," determined to make it worthy of the name.

ROYAL DISLIKE.

But not till the youthful Queen Victoria came to the Throne did Buckingham Palace justify its appellation. George IV. did not live to see it completed. William IV. cordially disliked it, and the Sailor King was not the man to impose any constraint either on his feelings towards the building or his language regarding it. He absolutely refused to live there, and took up his abode at St. James's Palace. But his successor did not share his aversion for the one or his preference for the other, and scarcely a month after her accession she quitted the cramped surroundings of Kensington Palace for the larger and more commodious if less beautiful residence in the Mall.

For twenty brilliant years Buckingham Palace was the scene of balls, parties and banquets more splendid one than the other, the very antithesis of the mediocre hospitalities dispensed by its former Royal occupants, George III. and Queen Charlotte, which contemporaries describe as "dull, dowdy and decent." Of the three subjective the early Victorian fêtes enjoyed the greatest popularity. The famous Plantagenet ball at which the Queen and Prince Consort appeared as Philippa and Edward III.; the Powder ball, when her youthful Majesty wore a dress which had belonged to her grandmother, Queen Charlotte, and the Stuart ball, were all functions of unsurpassed splendour. It was one of these to which the author of the "Igloo" lay in which the late Baroness Burdett Coutts and Prince Esterhazy, "all jewels from his jaisie to his diamond boots," came in for special notice. Among other improvements, a magnificent ball-room was added in the early forties to the Royal residence, which, although still outwardly unimproved, was inwardly worthy of the name.

After the death of the Prince Consort the shadow of mourning hung like a pall over Buckingham Palace. It was only in 1868 that the widowed Queen was at last induced to mitigate a little the severity of her seclusion and to hold a Drawing Room, at which the presentations were limited to seventy and the general attendance to three hundred. How impossible such a limitation would be in the twentieth century, the thousands of applications that now annually pour into the Lord Chamberlain's office sufficiently show. It was in 1868 that the Drawing Rooms, which had always been held at St. James's Palace, were first transferred to Buckingham Palace. Until the close of Queen Victoria's reign the Drawing Rooms continued to be held in the Throne Room, but after his accession King Edward promptly converted the dreary day functions into evening Courts, transferring them to the ball-room.

SCENE OF FESTIVITIES.

It is with this splendid apartment that the present generation is most familiar, as State balls, concerts and evening Courts all take place there. The room used to be panelled in crimson brocade and decorated in pale shades, with much gilding, but clusters of electric lamps replaced the soft radiance of the wax candles of Victorian days. Some three years ago, however, the ball-room was entirely redecorated. The crimson brocade disappeared, and dazzling white walls stretched their expanse from end to end of the room, broken only by the subdued tones of a single tapestry panel let in on either side. The wide gallery leading up to the ball-room contains some fine pictures, and in gazing at these belated guests who on Court nights have not been able to get into the ball-room find some solace while waiting their turn to pass the presence.

The State dining-room, where the Derby Day dinner was served in the last reign, contains some magnificent portraits. The long dining table is of mahogany, and each broad leaf is made of a single piece of wood. The State apartments are a veritable treasure house, and some of the furniture and appointments are without price. So valuable is the china that the great Sevres vases which decorate the rooms are fixtures, being firmly fastened to the cabinets they adorn. Dramatic improvements were made in many departments by King Edward before he took up his residence in Buckingham Palace in the second year of his reign. In Queen Victoria's day the domestic offices left much to be desired. No lifts were provided from the Royal kitchens to the other floors, and all dishes had to be carried through endless corridors, greatly to their detriment, but all was put into perfect work order by his late Majesty before he entered into occupation.

The private apartments are on the first floor and are connected by a corridor with the State

apartments. They overlook the garden and are directly below the apartments of members of the household with which they are in telephone communication. The Queen's suite is a large one, and includes sitting room, a writing room, library, boudoir, dressing room and sleeping apartment. To the right of the huge pillared bay window above the entrance to the garden is the room round which and memories now cling, as it was there that King Edward passed away at a quarter to twelve on the night of May 6, 1910.

POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE.

GREAT INCREASE IN BRITISH CANADA.

There has been issued as a Yellow Book the statistical abstract for the British Empire and the Colonies, the area of the British Empire at the end of 1909 was 11,321,000 square miles, and the estimated population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1910 was 45,470,000.

Canada possesses the largest area, with 3,729,665 square miles, against Australia's 2,974,581 and India's 1,773,000 (including native States), while the smallest area is that of Gibraltar, namely, 17.5 square miles.

In respect of several parts of the empire, including India, statistics as to estimated population were not available at the time the tables contained in the book were compiled, and it is not possible, therefore, to give the total population. At the census of 1901 the population of British India and the native States was 294,317,032, an increase of 2,047,000 on the figures of 1891.

The population of the Commonwealth of Australia increased from 3,773,801 in 1901 to 4,374,138 at the end of 1909, and that of New Zealand from 772,719 to 955,265. The most striking increase, however, was in the case of Canada, where the population increased from 5,371,315 to 7,105,000 on March 31, 1910. Southern Nigeria increased in population from 4,444,393 to 5,500,000 at the end of 1909.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE AMENITIES.

The following announcements, which have been issued by the competing telephone and telegraph companies operating in the United States, throw an interesting light upon the methods adopted by the respective undertakings in emphasizing their claims to popular patronage. It should be noted that as from the 1st instant the Western Union Telegraph Company has put in operation a "day-letter" system, the tariff for which is higher than for the night service. The following is the Company's statement relating to this matter:—

"The day letter, like the night letter, is a 50-word telegram to be written in plain English; code words and code language not accepted. It is to be transmitted as the facilities of the company will permit during business hours of the day, full rate telegrams having priority of transmission. As the wires are in much demand during the mid-day hours, it is advised that day letters be filed as early in the day as possible. Day letters will be accepted at any office, or they may be sent in by telephone. The day letter and the night letter give to the United States the cheapest telegraph service in the world."

It is presumably in reply to the foregoing statement that the following announcement has been issued by Mr. C. Adams, Vice-President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company:—

"We cannot offer the public such fair service that there is no occasion for a deferred service. We are not a deferred company. We are express forwarders. We aim to put our business through within a few minutes from the time it is handed to us. We do not believe that the public has any occasion for a deferred day service, because the present day service and night lettergram seem to be amply sufficient. We do not think there is any demand for an intermediate service, which would be no different from the night lettergram in its practical workings."

THE FUTURE OF RUBBER.

Mr. E. H. Sharpe presided last month at Winchester House over the first ordinary general meeting of the Rubber Mesta Rubber Estates (Limited), and said that when the prospectus of the company was issued, out of a total area of 2,731 acres 635 acres only were planted in rubber. The remainder, however, had been cleared and planted. Thus at the present time they had about 1,300 acres planted in rubber, or nearly double the area stated to be so planted in the prospectus. It became necessary to consider by what means funds for continuing the development should be obtained. The directors had come to the conclusion to recommend that the capital of the company should be increased to £60,000. The rubber industry was to-day in its infancy, and must increase rapidly year by year. He was told that last year America alone manufactured 250,000 motor-cars, and it was estimated that the number manufactured in the present year would be 300,000. These all required tyres, and of course the old cars also needed renewals. Should the consumption of rubber double itself in five to seven years he did not know where the 150,000 tons required would come from, if they were to go down to a price of 3s. as was predicted in some quarters, for then they would get nothing from Brazil, and would have to rely on plantation rubber. There was a net profit of £1,942 on the business. In the prospectus it was estimated that there would be in all of £2,005 on the business; but that amount had practically already been reached, while it was estimated that there would be another £1,000 profit under that head during 1911.

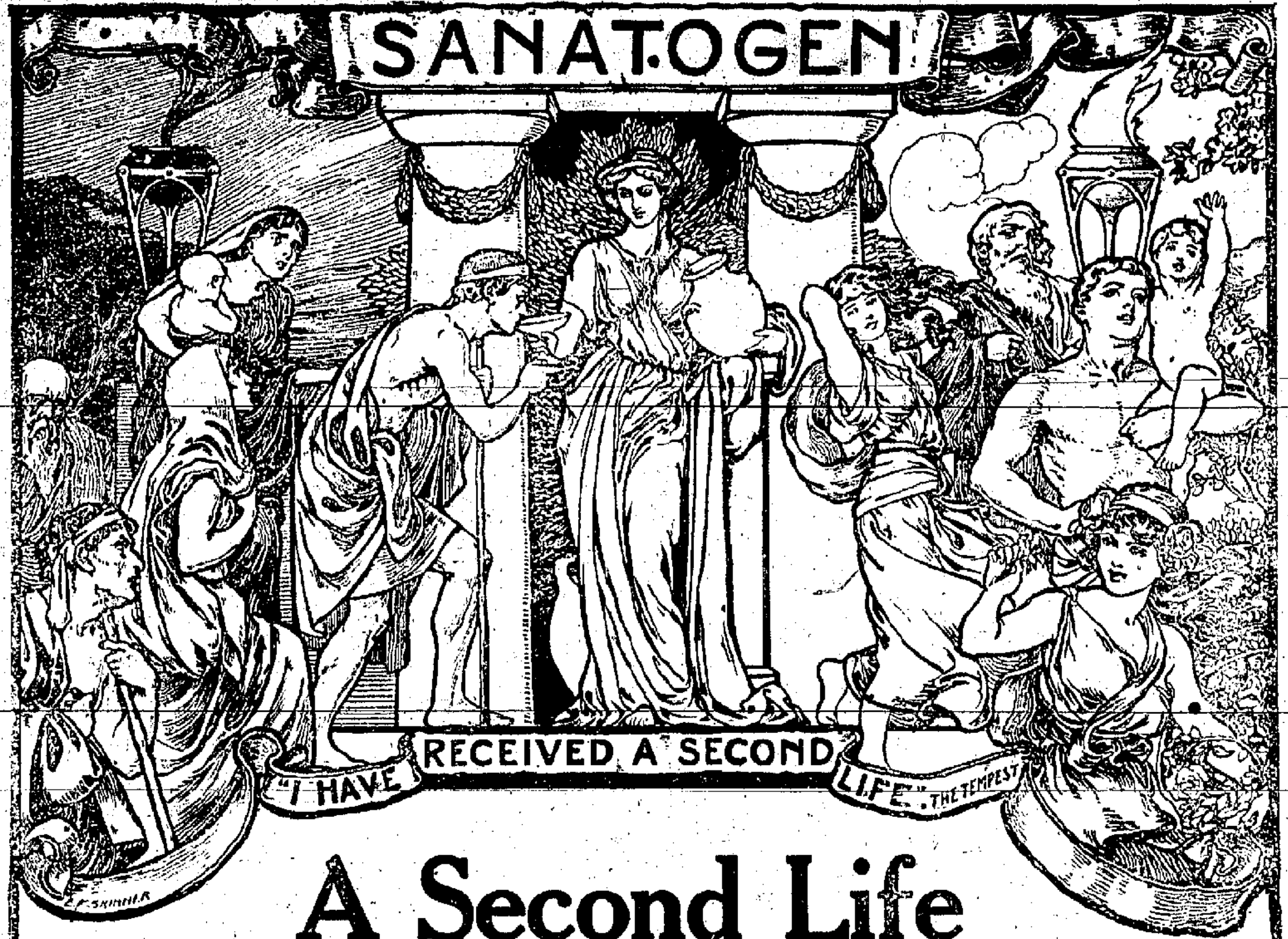
This report was adopted.

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Natural Aperient Water

For use by

THE BILIOUS,
THE GOUTY,
THE CONSTIPATED,
and
THE OBES.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful before
Breakfast.



"If I only had another chance!"

How often does a man utter these despairing words when he feels his health undermined, his strength ebbing, his vital forces depressed—often as the result of his own errors or follies—and he realises the infinite possibilities which might lie in his grasp could he indeed receive, in Shakespeare's phrase, "A Second Life."

Happily, this other chance, this second life, is to be had for the asking by means of that

Tonic Food for the Brain and Nerves

which has been aptly described by a famous physician as "the last word science has spoken" on the subject of such remedial agents, and to which, by virtue of its health-giving properties, the name of Sanatogen—meaning "Health Producer"—has been given.

So potent is its force that it will not only restore the health and vitality which have been lost, but, if persevered in, will, in addition, impart the highest measure of nervous and physical vigour of which the individual is capable; for there is a maximum capacity of health for everyone, although he may not hitherto have had the fact impressed upon him.

Doctors endorse this and daily prescribe Sanatogen, in increasing quantities.

The constituents which give Sanatogen its power are known to every physician. What they are is described below in the plainest terms in the telling analysis of Sir Charles A. Cameron, the Chief Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst for Dublin.

Medical Opinion	A Telling Analysis	Typical Letters
<p>DR. C. W. SALEESY, the well-known medical author.</p> <p>"13, Grenville Place, London, N.W.</p> <p>"Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it. I would specially refer to its value in the feeding of invalids, whether during actual illness or during convalescence, and for nursing mothers."</p> <p><i>C. W. Saleesy</i></p>	<p>SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Dublin, etc.</p> <p>"An analysis is given of the composition of 9.5% measure, and 50.5% of dry matter, including 1.37% of ash. It contained 61.1% of Albumin, nearly wholly made up of casein, but including a little albumin; together with 22% of phosphoric acid, a small portion of which entered in the albumin, but by far the larger portion was in the form of sodium glycero-phosphate."</p> <p>"I have arrived at the conclusion that Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount, relatively speaking, of organic phosphorus—that is, phosphorus which is stored in the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."</p>	<p>SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P., the popular novelist.</p> <p>"20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W."</p> <p>"I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerve, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."</p> <p>MISS ELLAINE TERRISS, the favourite comedienne.</p> <p>"Hills Theatre, London, W."</p> <p>"I have every reason to be grateful to Sanatogen, for it has completely revived and restored me to perfect health."</p> <p><i>Ellaine Terriss</i></p>

STRIKING EXPERIMENTS
AT THE REQUEST OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

The remarkable feeding experiments conducted in the School of Physiology, Trinity College, Dublin, at the request of the Local Government Board for Ireland, prove that

BOVRIL

when added to a fixed diet, has a body-building effect equal to from 10 to 20 times the weight of the Bovril taken.

DETAILS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

STOMALIX

Sole de Carles. Cures Dyspepsia and all per cent. of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines, painful and otherwise.

Distributing Agents: FRANCIS NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.

KEATING'S

The Unparalleled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but so sure you get—

KEATING'S
POWDER

Kills Flies, Mosquitoes, Beetles, etc.

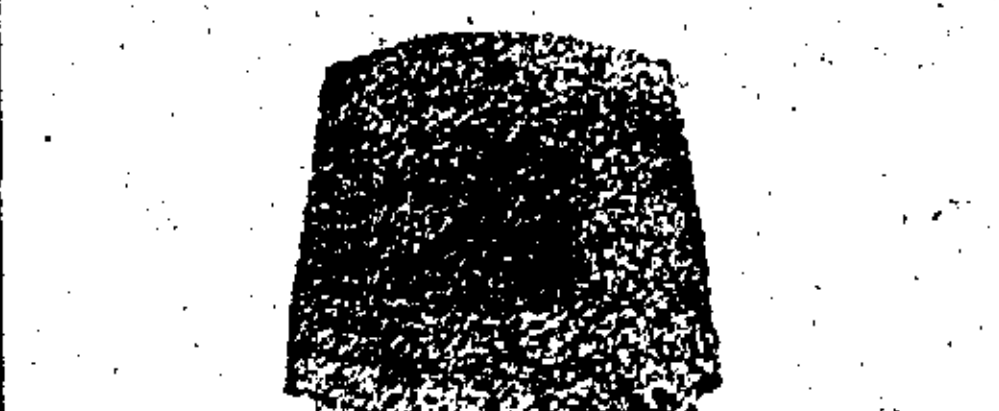
Big G

Big G is a simple and powerful remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Hay Fever, Indigestion, Irritation, Stomach troubles, and all the ailments of the nose, throat, and other organs.

AT CHEMISTS
If by not cure yourself, send for the Big G to the Chemist, or to the Big G Co., Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. July to December, 1910. With Index. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

SELF CURE NO FICTITIOUS! NO SUFFERING! NO NEW FRENCH REMEDY! THERAPION NO. 1. In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. THERAPION NO. 2. Cures blood-poison, but not less, eczema, itching eruptions, etc. THERAPION NO. 3. Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatments. Directions enclosed, or sent free by mail from The J. C. Watson & Co., Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Try New Dragon (Tasteful) Form often, easy to take, no taste, no odor, no harm. Trade Mark word "THERAPION" is on the bottle. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

Shiploads of thirst-quencher

is a description which may be applied to the cargoes of the vessels "Carce" and "Ottar" which dropped anchor recently in Liverpool docks. The first brought 50,000 gallons and the second 40,000 gallons of pure health-giving lime juice, direct from the island of Montserrat—the famous tropical home of the cultivated lime-fruit from which comes

"MONTSERRAT" LIME JUICE.

Supplied in two forms—
Unsweetened, i.e., plain Lime Juice.
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.

PLASMON
OATS

Scotland's Best—"Enormously increased in food value by the addition of Plasmon."—*Lancet*.

4 Minutes Boiling only.

PLASMON IS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Plasmon, Ltd., London, Eng.

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)

LADIES

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris, sold by all Chemists.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NIPPON and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. F. Dally, R.N.R.	May 4th	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	Capt. H. W. A. Clark, R.N.R.	May 10th	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PESHAWUR and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 7th	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	About 11th	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS of CALL	DELTA Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	Neon, 13th	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SICILIA Capt. C. H. Watkins, R.N.R.	About 17th	Freight and Passage.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and CHINKANG	"KASHING"	On 3rd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 4th May, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 6th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, through and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation—Amidships. Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIPOH" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 5th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 9th May, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 7th May, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPEL & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
S.S. FREINFELS	...	6th May
S.S. SCANDIA	...	18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA	...	4th June
S.S. SEGONIA	...	15th June
S.S. SPEZIA	...	1st July
S.S. SILESIA	...	12th July
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	...	28th July

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 4th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 5th May, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 5th May, 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 8th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSANG"	Tuesday, 9th May, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 13th May, 2 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "YUENSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Japan Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chaofo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Data, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moss	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight
	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Harino	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kouf	7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. Irizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUNANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mooker	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	THURSDAY, 11th May, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes	5,000	TUESDAY, 16th May

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Carries Deck Passengers. Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

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T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
"KOREA"	12,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
"SIBERIA"	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
"MONGOLIA"	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
"KOREA"	12,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
"SIBERIA"	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"MONGOLIA"	27,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"KOREA"	12,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"MONGOLIA"	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy. The P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioners of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.
		FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

The S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, £43.

via New York "£45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO "£25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, May 5th, 1 P.M.
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 5th May, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANZANILLO).

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

The Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
"	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call. TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Scows. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking

cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,173	TUESDAY, 16th May, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"		TUESDAY, 30th May, at Daylight

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
ANPING and TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 7th May, at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW, and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local

Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI, MANAGER

7031

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

"Just Try It"

Oriental Brewery Limited
Hongkong

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THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East.—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 23, POOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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18 CARAT GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES

OF
MESSRS. RÖDI & WIENENBERGER A-G, PFORZHEIM,
(GERMANY).

Kept in Stock by the Undersigned.

THE GOODS ARE WARRANTED TO KEEP FOR 10 YEARS.
Sole Representative for China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

TELEPHONE 960. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Buclos*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 29th ult., at 9 a.m. and may be expected here to-day, at about 1 p.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy, Ningbo and Takao	Soshu Maru	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Kashing	Wednesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Kaifuku Maru	Wednesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Taticorin	Prinz Ludwig	Wednesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lightning	Wednesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 3rd, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Changsha	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	Wednesday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Lohsang	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Montrose	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Linan	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Kutsang	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)	America Maru	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Loongsang	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Halifax	Singay	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Chinkwa	Saturday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	Sunday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Kueichow	Monday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Cheongching	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Taticorin	Tourane	Tuesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m.		
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Aki Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yamata Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Eubi	Wednesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via Taticorin	Della	Saturday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m.		
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empress of Japan	Saturday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.

MONY LETTERS—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).

MAILS FOR CANCUN, WUHOW and SAMSHU will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. A Mail for CANCUN is despatched per *Sui An* on week-days at 7.15 a.m., on Sundays the mail for CANCUN is closed at 8 a.m.

MAILS FOR NANTAU and SUANPU are closed every week-day at 6 p.m.

MAILS FOR KONGMOON and KUMCHUK are closed on week-days at 6 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

W. H. ALLEN, SON & CO., LTD.,

QUEEN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

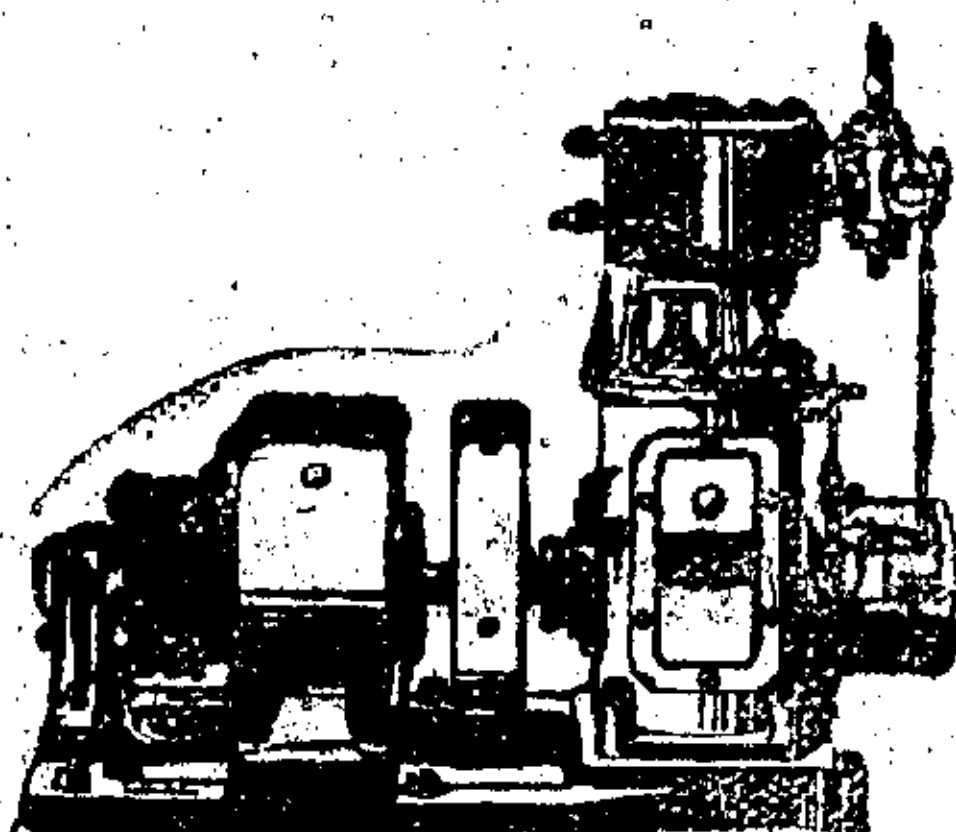
MANUFACTURES OF—

- Centrifugal Pumps (including Turbine Pumps) driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or by Belt.
- Condensing Plants of the Surface and Jet Character Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or in any other manner.
- Steam-Engines of the Open and Enclosed Type for Electric Lighting, Transmission of Power or for Driving by Belt.
- Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors.
- Centrifugal Fans for Forced or Induced Draft Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or by Belt.
- Allen Vertical Enclosed Air Compressors.
- Vertical Oil Engines.
- Allen-Picard, Pictet's Water Turbines.

Full Details and Particulars of any of the above-mentioned Machinery.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 2nd.
ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/9 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight 1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/10 1/2
ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand 229
Credit, at 4 months' sight 233
ON GERMANY:—
On demand 185
ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand 44 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight 45 1/2
ON HONGKONG:—
Telegraphic Transfer 135
Bank, on demand 135 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer 135
Bank, on demand 135 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, at sight 74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:—
On demand 83 1/2
ON MANILA:—
On demand 77 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—
On demand 103 1/2
ON HATPHONG:—
On demand 1 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:—
On demand 8 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK:—
On demand 8 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$57.20
BANK SILVER, per oz. 24 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS, per cent.
Chinese 20 cents pieces \$6.90 discount
Chinese 10 " \$7.25 "
Hongkong 20 " \$6.72 "
Hongkong 10 " \$6.95 "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, MAY 2ND, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$90.00
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	46	\$32, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.10, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers
COMMERCIAL.				
Cotton Textile Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 85
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48
Leong-Kang-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57
Soy Cheong Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22 1/2
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$20 1/2
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$52, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$6 1/2, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 65
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$5, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$3 1/2, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$40	all	\$21 1/2, x div. sel.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$11 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$25	\$75
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$18.5
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	37	\$7 1/2, buyers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$120
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$53.33	\$105	x div. buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$300
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	25	\$162
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815 x div. buy.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$190 buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$95, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$28, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2 1/2, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1.10, buyers
RAFFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$105, sellers
Leuzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$15	all	\$19
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$29, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	63. bu. L'don.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$7 1/2
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$26
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$16
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campanell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$70
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	99,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Weissman, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only.	\$10	\$4	\$10, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	all	\$300
RUBBER.				
Para Rubber in London	Daily Wire			5 1/2 per lb. sellers
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.
				VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 5th May—Old Alleynian Dinner at the Grand Hotel, 8 p.m.

Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd. 12.30 p.m.

OPIUM.

April 26th.

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	42,200/2,250 per picul
Malwa Old	42,200/2,250
Malwa Older	42,320/2,340
Malwa V. Old	42,360/2,380
Persian fine quality	\$1,150
Persian extra fine	\$2,025
Patna New	\$2,350
Patna Old	\$2,350
Benares New	\$2,350
Benares Old	\$2,300

ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

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HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

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Milkmaid



STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:

20 Cents Per Tin.
\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.
\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

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LAKE CRAWFORD & Co.
KWAN TEE, Queen's Road Central.
CHEONG TEE, Queen's Road Central.
MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.
NUTTALL STORIES, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 11, Caine Road.

GILSON'S "KING WILLIAM IV." V. O. P. SCOTCH WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST

LIQUEUR WHISKY ON THE MARKET.

GUARANTEED TO BE

25 YEARS OLD.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 3rd to 9th, 1911.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Wed.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	m 11 32	4 3	m 5 0	3 5	
Thurs.	4	m 11 42	7 2	m 5 23	3 9
	0 36	6 8	m 5 56	1 1	
Fri.	5	m 11 49	6 3	m 5 16	1 2
Sat.	6	m 11 49	6 3	m 5 16	1 2
Sun.	7	m 11 49	6 3	m 5 16	1 2
Mon.	8	m 11 49	6 3	m 5 16	1 2
Tues.	9	m 11 49	6 3	m 5 16	1 2

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 2nd.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.69	30.03	29.91
Temperature	77	71	71
Humidity	93	97	94
Wind Direction	East	E	E
Force	3	4	3
Weather	ot	od	od
Rain		1.69	

Highest open air Temperature on 1st . 81

Lowest open air Temperature on 1st . 72

ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years From 1874 to 1909.

Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

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